

# 肝硬化不同病期 ET-1, NO 对离体肝脏血流动力学的调节作用

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## Effects of ET-1 and NO on hepatic hemodynamics at various stages of isolated perfused cirrhotic liver in rats

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### Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effects of ET-1, NO on hepatic hemodynamics in isolated perfused rat liver at various stages of liver cirrhosis (LC).

METHODS: LC was induced by an intraperitoneal injection of CCL<sub>4</sub> combined with ethanol as drinking water. According to time points of CCL<sub>4</sub> injection, and combined with histopathological changes of liver and ascites, the isolated perfusion of liver was performed at a constant flow rate to determine the modulating effects of ET-1 and NO in the ends of 9<sup>th</sup> week (E-LC) and 14<sup>th</sup> week (L-LC) after injected CCL<sub>4</sub>.

RESULTS: After perfusion of L-NAME into the portal vein, there were no significant changes in the perfused pressure of portal vein (PP) and the hepatic venous pressure (Phv) of the L-LC group, the E-LC group and control group ( $P > 0.05$ ). After perfusion of ET-1, the PP of each group increased significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ). The elevated ranges of PP of the L-LC group was more than that of the E-LC group ( $P < 0.01$ ), both of which were higher than that of the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with the ET-1 groups, the PP of the control group, the E-LC group and the L-LC group increased significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) after perfusion of ET-1+L-NAME. There were no significant differences between the elevated ranges of PP of the L-LC and that of the E-LC group ( $P > 0.05$ ), both of which were more than that of the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ).

CONCLUSION: ET-1 plays a key role in elevating intra-hepatic resistance, facilitating synthesis of NO, which grow stronger in LC. With the development of LC, the compensation of NO decreases further. It is considered that antagonist of ET receptor and NO provider can increase synthesis of NO and be thus used in treatment of the high pressure of portal vein.

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### 摘要

目的:在肝硬化(LC)形成的不同病期、离体状态下动态研究内皮素-1(ET-1)、一氧化氮(NO)对肝循环血流动力学调节作用的变化规律.

方法:皮下注射四氯化碳菜籽油溶液,乙醇代饮水,制备大鼠LC模型.根据造模不同时间,结合肝组织病理改变及有无腹水对LC进行分期,将造模第9周末定为LC早期(E-LC),14 wk末定为LC晚期(L-LC).采用离体肝灌注技术动态研究ET-1,NO对肝血流动力学调节作用的变化规律.

结果:门脉灌注L-NAME, L-LC组、E-LC组和对照组PP和Phv均无明显改变( $P > 0.05$ ).门脉灌注ET-1可明显增加大鼠的PP( $P < 0.01$ ),L-LC组PP增加幅度大于E-LC组( $P < 0.01$ )和对照组( $P < 0.01$ ).给予L-NAME+ET-1与单独给予ET-1相比,PP进一步升高( $P < 0.05$ ),LC大鼠PP增加幅度大于正常大鼠( $P < 0.01$ ),但L-LC组与E-LC组PP增加幅度无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ ).

结论:ET-1是导致肝内血流阻力增加的主要原因,ET-1可促进NO合成,此作用在LC时增强,NO代偿不足,且随着LC病情发展NO代偿能力进一步下降,导致ET-1、NO间作用失衡是引起LC门脉压增高的主要原因.在本病的治疗上可考虑应用ET受体拮抗剂或NO供体增加肝内NO合成,来抑制ET-1的作用,降低肝内阻力.

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### 0 引言

内皮素(ET)是强烈缩血管活性物质,包括ET-1, ET-2, ET-3 三种,其中ET-1对血管的收缩作用最强.ET受

体(ETR)有ET<sub>A</sub>和ET<sub>B</sub>两种, ET<sub>B</sub>分为ET<sub>B1</sub>和ET<sub>B2</sub>, ET<sub>B1</sub>主要表达于内皮细胞, 与血管舒张剂NO等释放偶联; ET<sub>B2</sub>主要表达于血管平滑肌细胞, 与血管收缩机制偶联. NO由L-精氨酸(L-Arg)在一氧化氮合酶(NOS)代谢下产生. NOS有三种异构型:神经原型(nNOS)、内皮型(eNOS)和诱生型(iNOS). 前二者存在于脑组织、周围神经及血管内皮, 依赖于钙/钙调蛋白(Ca<sup>2+</sup>/CaM). 肝硬化(LC)患者ET-1<sup>[1-13]</sup>、NO<sup>[14-18]</sup>等多种血管活性物质(VAS)均有增加. ET-1通过收缩肝窦和门静脉前终末枝增加肝内阻力<sup>[19-23]</sup>, NO在LC肝血流动力学紊乱中的作用尚不十分清楚, 有研究显示ET-1与NO间作用失衡是导致肝内血流阻力增加的重要原因. ET-1, NO等VAS彼此相互作用、相互影响、在LC不同病期、不同部位情况有所不同, 导致了治疗困难. 因此对LC不同病期VAS调节作用的变化规律进行研究十分必要. 目前尚乏在LC不同病期动态研究ET-1, NO对肝血流动力学调节作用的报道. 我们在离体状态下排除体内其他VAS干扰, 对ET-1, NO对肝血流动力学调节作用之变化规律进行研究, 进一步揭示ET-1, NO在门脉高压(PHT)发生中的作用及其机制, 以对PHT治疗提供理论依据.

## 1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 ♂清洁级SD大鼠64只, 质量180-220 g, 购自河北医科大学实验动物中心. 八道生理记录仪(RM-6280型, 四川成都仪器厂). ET-1, L-NAME(NOS抑制剂)购自美国Sigma公司.

1.2 方法 皮下注射500 mL/L CCl<sub>4</sub> 菜籽油溶液3 mL/kg, 2次/wk, 50 mL/L乙醇代饮水, 制备大鼠LC模型. 造模9 wk末, 肝脏表面出现细小颗粒状结节, 边缘变钝, 肝内纤维组织增生明显, 有假小叶形成, 腹水形成少见, 腹水量一般不超过2 mL, LC组体质量(597 ± 32 g)与对照组(595 ± 22 g)无明显差异(P > 0.05); 造模14 wk末, LC组体质量(509 ± 104 g)较对照组(664 ± 33 g)明显下降(P < 0.01), 多有腹水形成, 腹水量2-60 mL; 肝脏表面粗糙, 可见大小不等的结节, 肝内有大量纤维组织增生, 小叶间隔增宽, 大量假小叶形成. 因此, 将造模9 wk末定为LC早期(E-LC), 14 wk末定为LC晚期(L-LC). 对照组大鼠采用菜籽油溶液皮下注射3 mL/kg体重, 2次/wk. 于LC的早期和晚期分别设立LC与正常对照(Control)两大组, 每组16只大鼠. 每个大组根据灌流药物不同又分成以下4个小组: (1)L-NAME组(4只):门脉灌注1 mmol/L L-NAME; (2)L-NAME+ET-1组:门脉灌注L-NAME(1 mmol/L)10 min后灌注ET-1(10 nmol/L); (3)ET-1组(4只):门脉灌注10 nmol/L ET-1; (4)空白组(4只):不加药物继续灌流Kreb's溶液. 大鼠禁食过夜, 自由饮水, 硫喷妥钠100 mg/kg腹腔注射麻醉, 常规开腹, 分离门静脉, 胆管插管监测胆汁流率. 结扎胃、十二指肠韧带、脾韧带、肝动脉、脾静脉、肠

系膜上静脉, 结扎并切除食管. 门静脉插管经三通一端通过压力换能器与八道生理仪相连监测门脉灌流压(PP), 另一端连于恒流泵, 以每克肝1.7 ml/min的恒定流速向肝内灌流. 迅速结扎切断腹主动脉, 结扎并切断肾脏上方下腔静脉, 打开胸腔, 出肝下腔静脉内插管至肝静脉, 分离切除肝脏, 移出体外, 肝静脉插管经三通一端通过压力换能器与八道仪相连监测肝静脉压(Phv), 另一端连于灌流系统的流出端, 建立离体肝灌流通路. 灌流液为含40 g/L牛血清白蛋白的Kreb's溶液(NaCl 118.3, KCl 4.7, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2.5, MgSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O 1.2, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 1.2, NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 25, 葡萄糖 11.0 mmol/L, pH 7.4), 加以混合氧(O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>, V/V:0.95/0.05)灌冲达饱和, 灌流20 min, 排除肝内血液成分后, 进行再循环灌流, 20 min后, 灌流系统基本达到稳定状态, 此时的PP和Phv为基础状态(baseline)压力, 然后开始给药进行干预. 灌流过程中持续监测胆汁流率并检测灌流液pH值、氧分压、K<sup>+</sup>浓度以及酶学等指标(表1). 预实验结果显示本实验离体肝脏可在体外存活6 h, 并保持对药物反应良好状态.

统计学处理 实验数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 各组间比较采用t检验, 以P < 0.05具有统计学意义.

## 2 结果

2.1 抑制NO合成对LC大鼠PP和Phv的作用 基础状态下L-LC组PP高于E-LC组(P < 0.01)高于对照组(P < 0.01). 门脉灌注L-NAME, L-LC组、E-LC组、对照组PP与Phv均无明显变化(P > 0.05, 表2). 灌流过程中空白组PP、Phv较基础状态亦无明显改变(P > 0.05), 灌流本身对灌注压无明显影响(表2).

2.2 ET-1对LC大鼠PP和Phv的调节作用 门脉灌注ET-1可明显增加大鼠的PP(P < 0.01), L-LC组PP增加幅度(ΔPP<sub>1</sub>)大于E-LC组(P < 0.01)大于对照组(P < 0.01); 门脉灌注ET-1对Phv无明显调节作用(P > 0.05).

2.3 抑制NO合成对ET-1的影响 给予L-NAME+ET-1与单独给予ET-1相比, PP进一步增高(P < 0.05), Phv无明显变化(P > 0.05), LC大鼠PP增加幅度(ΔPP<sub>2</sub>)大于正常大鼠(P < 0.01), 但L-LC组PP增加幅度与E-LC组无明显差异(P > 0.05).

表1 Kreb's灌流前后肝脏各参数的变化( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

参数	灌注前	灌注后
pH	7.40 ± 0.05	7.38 ± 0.04
PO <sub>2</sub> (kPa)	7.81 ± 2.71	9.16 ± 4.41
K <sup>+</sup> (mmol/L)	6.53 ± 0.31	6.78 ± 0.61
ALT(U/L)	10.1 ± 4.33	7.21 ± 4.24
AST(U/L)	17.64 ± 5.25	12.32 ± 4.14
ALP(U/L)	3.55 ± 0.98	3.14 ± 0.77
Bilirubin(μmol/L)	1.86 ± 0.79	1.43 ± 1.06

\*P > 0.05, vs 灌注前.

表2 ET-1, NO对离体肝脏PP和Phv的影响( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kPa)

		对照组	E-LC	L-LC
基础状态	PP	0.838 ± 0.09	1.159 ± 0.12	1.446 ± 0.21
	Phv	0.132 ± 0.06	0.146 ± 0.07	0.173 ± 0.08
L-NAME	PP	0.844 ± 0.11	1.181 ± 0.11	1.431 ± 0.23
	Phv	0.137 ± 0.04	0.150 ± 0.08	0.149 ± 0.03
ET-1	PP	1.461 ± 0.19 <sup>a</sup>	2.102 ± 0.15 <sup>bc</sup>	2.985 ± 0.16 <sup>acd</sup>
	Δ PP <sub>1</sub>	0.687 ± 0.08	0.942 ± 0.03 <sup>c</sup>	1.589 ± 0.04 <sup>cd</sup>
	Phv	0.136 ± 0.02	0.161 ± 0.01	0.164 ± 0.01
L-NAME+ET-1	PP	1.716 ± 0.18 <sup>ab</sup>	2.341 ± 0.19 <sup>abc</sup>	3.338 ± 0.21 <sup>abcd</sup>
	Δ PP <sub>2</sub>	0.183 ± 0.04	0.307 ± 0.05 <sup>c</sup>	0.304 ± 0.04 <sup>c</sup>
	Phv	0.151 ± 0.03	0.154 ± 0.04	0.148 ± 0.02
空白对照组	PP	0.825 ± 0.08	1.163 ± 0.13	1.442 ± 0.25
	Phv	0.164 ± 0.07	0.144 ± 0.03	0.156 ± 0.04

<sup>a</sup>P < 0.01, vs 基础状态; <sup>b</sup>P < 0.05, vs ET-1组; <sup>c</sup>P < 0.01, vs 空白对照组; <sup>d</sup>P < 0.05, E-LC vs L-LC.

### 3 讨论

LC患者血浆ET-1<sup>[1-13]</sup>, NO<sup>[14-18]</sup>等多种VAS均有增加,作用失衡是导致血流动力学紊乱的主要原因。ET-1, NO间存在相互作用:ET-1能诱导内皮细胞eNOS表达,促进内皮细胞钙内流增加NO合成,并与血管内皮细胞ET<sub>B1</sub>结合促进NO释放;NO则通过增加cGMP抑制ET-1合成,拮抗ET-1之缩血管效应。体外研究发现NO能抑制ET-1诱导的HSC收缩<sup>[22,23]</sup>,增加NO合成能削弱ET-1升高门脉压的作用<sup>[19-23]</sup>。ET、NO等血管活性物质在导致门脉高压中各自作用,相互影响<sup>[24-30]</sup>,以及在肝硬化的不同时期、不同病理阶段,这些物质在体内分布及对肝脏和内脏血管的调节作用各家报道不尽一致。我们根据造模不同时间,结合肝组织病理改变及有无腹水对LC进行分期,采用离体肝灌注技术,在不受其他血管活性物质干扰的情况下,动态研究了ET-1, NO对肝血流动力学的调节作用。证明ET-1能增加PP,增加肝内血流阻力<sup>[31-34]</sup>,且随LC病情发展肝循环对ET-1收缩反应敏感性增强,说明ET-1是导致PHT的主要VAS,ET-1在LC,尤其是LC晚期PHT发生中起着重要作用。肝硬化时ET-1浓度增加,且随着病情加重增高更为明显,此对ET在门脉高压中的作用进一步肯定,并对研究肝硬化门脉高压的发生机制及对本病的治疗提供了有意义资料。

有关ET-1, NO间相互作用的研究结果显示:单独给予L-NAME无论是LC组还是对照组PP均无明显改变(表2),既往也有类似报道<sup>[22,23]</sup>,基础状态下NO在门脉压维持中未起主要作用,可能与肝内一氧化碳(CO)合成增加抑制cGMP合成酶系统功能,对抗了NO的扩血管效应。但联合给予L-NAME+ET-1与单独给予ET-1相比,PP进一步升高,L-LC组与E-LC组PP增加幅度(ΔPP<sub>2</sub>)无明显差异(P > 0.05),但均高于正常

大鼠。抑制NO合成能加强ET-1的升压作用,即NO能拮抗ET-1的升压作用,由于基础状态下NO在门脉压维持中并未起主要作用,这就说明ET-1可能通过与ET<sub>B1</sub>结合、增加内皮细胞Ca<sup>2+</sup>内流,上调eNOS表达等促进了NO合成与释放,且此促进作用在LC时增强。LC时肝循环对ET-1收缩反应敏感性增加,ET-1促进NO合成作用增强可能系肝循环对抗ET-1升压作用的代偿机制之一。LC时肝内ET-1合成增加,而eNOS活性减低、eNOS源性NO合成减少,肝循环对ET-1收缩反应敏感性增强远远超出了NO的代偿能力,且随LC病情发展肝循环对ET-1收缩反应敏感性进一步增高,而ET-1促进NO合成作用并未随之增强,随着LC病情发展NO代偿能力进一步下降,导致ET-1, NO间作用失衡是肝内血流阻力增加的重要原因<sup>[18,21]</sup>。

LC时肝内ET-1合成增加,且ET-1升高随病情发展而加重,随LC病情加重肝循环对ET-1反应敏感性增强、NO代偿能力下降,所以作者认为在本病的治疗上可考虑应用NO供体增加肝内NO合成,抑制ET-1作用、降低肝内阻力。如能通过转基因技术靶向增加肝内NO合成,不但可直接拮抗ET-1的缩血管作用,还能抑制肝内ET-1的合成,可在不加重高动力循环状态的情况下降低肝内阻力<sup>[15,24]</sup>。L-LC后期随病情加重肝循环对ET-1反应敏感性亦有增强,因此推测导致门脉高压的主要始动因素可能为ET,ET可增加内脏小动脉内皮细胞eNOS的表达,如同肝循环内脏血管NO可能也系代偿性增高?因此认为应用ET受体拮抗剂或ET转化酶抑制剂可能是良好的选择<sup>[35-39]</sup>。用药后非但可降低肝内阻力,而且可能通过减少内脏小动脉NO的合成,改善内脏高动力循环状态。

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